

GILHULY'S TRIAL RESUMED

SEVERAL SENSATIONAL FEATURES
AT LAST NIGHT'S HEARING.

One Witness Said He Saw Gilhuly in a Saloon on Sunday—The Witness was a Former Inmate of Springdale Home—Captain O'Keefe, Sergeant Bradley and Officer Cooper Testify.

The investigation of the charges against Police Commissioner Gilhuly was resumed in the councilman's chamber, which was again crowded to its utmost capacity, last night. Aldermen Skiff, Leary, Parish and Keyes were the only absentees. Dr. Smyth, whose cross-examination has not been completed, was not present, and the evening was taken up with the examination of Captain O'Keefe and several other officers and Thomas F. Gauls, janitor of the Yale mission.

Captain O'Keefe was the first witness called. He said: "I have been on the police force thirty-two years and captain of station 2 about three years. I testified before the police commissioners and told what I thought about the liquor law and its enforcement. I testified there that I thought Officers Meigs and Flynn had been spoken to by a commissioner in reference to the enforcement of the liquor law, but I did not know what was said to them or who said it. When I made that statement I meant that the commissioners were somewhat interested."

"Who were the commissioners you referred to?" inquired Corporation Counsel Ely.

"To Commissioner Clancy. I also heard from Officer Jackson that Commissioner Gilhuly had seen him after a raid," answered the captain. "He came to me and told me that two commissioners had been to see him after a raid. Commissioner Gilhuly was one. I don't remember that the officer told me what the commissioner said to him. I stated to the committee that I might have been mistaken in reference to Meigs."

"To whom did you refer when you said Commissioner in the plural?" persisted Mr. Ely.

"I don't remember having so used the word. I mean to say now that I do not think Commissioner Gilhuly had said anything to Officer Meigs. That is my best recollection. I told the committee that several of the officers had been after raids and mentioned the names of Officers Jackson, Flynn and Meigs, but later I found out that I was wrong in reference to the latter officer."

"What commissioners did you hear mentioned as having seen officers afterwards?"

"Commissioners Clancy and Andrew," replied the captain. "I have heard of Commissioner Gilhuly saying anything to any officer except Officer Jackson," replied Captain O'Keefe.

"Do you think that it is a good thing for the force to have commissioners go to see officers after a raid?"

"I object," said Attorney Goodhart, Corporation Counsel Ely, however, insisted upon the question and the aldermen decided to admit it.

Captain O'Keefe—I do not think it is a good thing.

"What impression did this matter make upon your mind, captain?"

"I thought perhaps that the commissioners did not want the liquor law rigidly enforced and I think the same impression was made upon Officer Jackson."

"What commissioners do you understand were opposed to the enforcement of the law, if any?" asked Mr. Ely.

"I don't know as I could name any particular commissioner, and I don't know as I had any special commissioner in my mind when I made that statement. I don't think I had anything else in mind except the matter of the Sunday detail," replied the captain.

"What did you mean when you said before the police investigating committee that when Officer Denney was sued for making a raid that he did not receive the sympathy of the police commission?"

"I meant that until he was proved innocent before the police commission he did not appear to have the sympathy of the board," said Captain O'Keefe.

"Do you think that nine-tenths of the police officers are of the opinion that it were better to let the saloon alone?" asked Mr. Ely.

"If thought so when I made the statement to the committee."

"Don't you think that perhaps Commissioner Gilhuly, having spoken to Jackson, might have had something to do with the impression?"

"No," replied the witness.

"Do the commissioners did you refer to when you said something about commissioners making laws and then going out and nullifying them?"

Captain O'Keefe—I did not refer to any particular commissioner and did not mean any of the present board. I referred to something that happened in previous boards and had the impression that the state of affairs had not improved any. I had an impression that some of the commissioners were responsible for this state of affairs. I do not refer to any special one, but had in mind the names of Commissioners Clancy, Hunn, Gilhuly and Doellittle as being not particularly anxious in reference to the enforcement of the liquor law, but I never heard of Commissioners Hunn and Doellittle going out and attempting to nullify any vote of the board. Commissioner Gilhuly frequently came into the precinct, but never inquired about any detail of officers and never said anything to me about the Sunday detail or the enforcement of the liquor law."

"That's all," said Corporation Counsel Ely.

Attorney Goodhart then took the witness in hand and during his cross-examination brought out the fact that the captain did not know what conversation Commissioner Gilhuly had with Officer Jackson and could not mention the name of any officer who might be affected by any such conversation, assuming that one took place. The captain also said that the only time that

he had ever heard any report against Gilhuly was in reference to the conversation between Officer Jackson and the commissioner.

Attorney Goodhart—As a matter of fact, captain, has not the liquor law been more rigidly enforced during the past four years than for the five or six years previous.

Captain O'Keefe—I think it has.

Attorney Goodhart—Did you ever intimate to Dr. Smyth or the investigating committee that Commissioner Gilhuly was the commissioner who went and tried to nullify his vote?

Captain O'Keefe—I did not.

Attorney Goodhart—Then if Dr. Smyth said that he received any such impression from you he was mistaken, wasn't he?

Captain O'Keefe—He certainly was.

This ended the cross-examination and Mr. Ely again took the witness in hand, and in reply to his questions Captain O'Keefe said that he had an impression that the officers all thought that Commissioner Gilhuly was opposed to the enforcement of the liquor law.

Thomas F. Gauls was the next witness called. He testified that he had lived in New Haven twenty-five years, was a machinist by trade, but now was janitor of the Yale mission. "I know Commissioner Gilhuly," he said, "and met him in a saloon on Hamilton street known as the Casino, on the last Sunday or the Sunday before the last Sunday in September. I wanted a drink and so I went in. I saw him go in and I said to myself he's going to get a drink and I am going to have one too. There were five or six people in the saloon. The commissioner was drinking, or at least he had a larger glass in his hand with something in it. (Laughter.) Both the commissioner and I went in through the little wicket gate in the rear. (Laughter.) It made an impression on me on account of the commissioner being there."

Attorney Goodhart—Do you remember being in any other saloons on Sundays during July and August of last year?

"Certainly I was. I must have been," said the witness. "I was in saloons every Sunday."

Attorney Goodhart—How many saloons were you in?

"Oh, I guess half the saloons in New Haven," replied the witness amid general and prolonged laughter.

Attorney Goodhart—Have you introduced a record which showed that the witness had been in Springside home from July 28 to August 13. Now, when you say that you were in a saloon every Sunday in July and August you were mistaken, weren't you?

"Yes, I guess I must have been."

Attorney Goodhart—But you are not mistaken about seeing Commissioner Gilhuly in the saloon on that particular Sunday, are you?

"Oh, no, I couldn't possibly be mistaken about that. It made an impression on me." (Loud laughter.) "I told Mr. Smyth about seeing the commissioner being there about a week ago."

Attorney Goodhart—Have you talked with anybody other than Mr. Smyth about the case?

"Yes, Policemen Higgins and a man named Coxey, but I don't remember anyone else."

Attorney Goodhart—Have you any acquaintance with Mr. Gilhuly, I mean to talk to him?

"No sir, never."

Attorney Goodhart—Had you been to any other saloon on the Sunday you claim to have seen Mr. Gilhuly in the saloon?

"No, sir. I took a drink in the morning out of a bottle which I bought on the Saturday night previous. It was my own bottle and there was only one drink left in it. It did not effect my vision. I could see Mr. Gilhuly as well as I can see him now and he didn't look much bigger." (Prolonged laughter and slight applause which caused Mayor Hendrick to rap for order.)

Sergeant Albert Bradley of the Grand avenue precinct was the next witness. He testified as follows: "I have heard officers say what is the use of our trying to do anything or break our necks when the commissioners don't want us to. It was common talk. I have a great many times heard officers say that men as Clancy and Gilhuly ought not to be commissioners, but the commissioners should be selected from some other line of business. They gave no reasons for such statements, but said that we ought to have professional men on the commission."

Commissioner Gilhuly frequently came into the precinct but never said anything about the men. I never heard him speaking to any officer about the liquor law or any other law. I cannot remember the name of any officer who made any remark about there being no use in breaking our necks, etc. The officers spoke about the general doings of the commissioners but not about the liquor law. I presume that they referred to the enforcement of the liquor law when they said 'commissioners' didn't want us to do anything. I understood that when the officers said that they didn't want the ill will of the men who were supplying the saloons with soft stuff that they referred to commissioners Clancy and Gilhuly."

On cross-examination the witness said that he had never been deterred from enforcing the liquor law by any one or in consequence of anything that might have been said upon the subject by Mr. Gilhuly or any police officer. He also said that he could not give the name of any officer who had been so deterred.

Attorney Goodhart—In your testimony before the committee you say that a certain commissioner four years ago before Gilhuly was a member of the board told you that a policeman was foolish to attempt to meddle with the saloons and that an officer was only expected to comply with the spirit of the law and not with the letter. Now who was that commissioner?

"I decline to answer unless compelled to, but I do know he wouldn't make a good mayor under the new charter," replied the witness.

Attorney Goodhart—I insist upon an answer.

The witness still refused to give the name and the aldermen by a vote of 10

to 8 decided that he need not answer the question.

Attorney Goodhart—Will you tell us what business that commissioner was engaged in?

"I will not," replied the witness.

The witness then said that he had the impression that it was no use to break his neck when the commissioners didn't want him to, but that he had not received this impression from anything Commissioner Gilhuly had said to him or anything that he had heard that we had our entire stock of Hanan had had such an impression for twenty years or more, but thought that the impression prevailed more generally among the officers during the past two years.

Patrolman W. L. Cooper was the next witness. He testified: "I have been an officer about eighteen months. I do not know of Commissioner Gilhuly having interfered with an officer except by hearsay. I have heard previous to the investigation that he had accepted Officer Poronto in reference to saloons. The presence or absence of Commissioner Gilhuly did not affect me in the performance of my duty, but might have indirectly owing to the fact that he was in that line of business. It did not affect me personally, for I had seen a saloon keeper violating the liquor law I would have gone for him."

Attorney Benton—Did any officer give you advice that it would be better to go slow in reference to saloons?

Officer Cooper—Yes, sir.

Attorney Benton—Will you tell us whether you did not testify on a former occasion that some one did?

Officer Cooper—In a private conversation we talked it over, but I decline to mention his name. He is not in it and I don't want to bring him into it.

Attorney Benton—I don't think that it will do any harm to answer it.

Officer Cooper—I decline to answer the question.

The aldermen then decided unanimously that the witness must answer the question.

Officer Cooper—It was Officer Dargen. He advised me to go slow, be careful and get evidence and not be too hasty in the matter.

Attorney Benton—Did any one else ever give you similar advice?

Officer Cooper—Yes, sir. Sergeant Cook did, but I think that he only meant it to be sure to secure strong evidence.

Attorney Benton—Did you say that you thought an older officer would give advice to a new officer to go slow?

Officer Cooper—It might be done in order to keep him from getting into trouble with the commissioners who are interested in the saloon business. I was far better conditioned than the new officers and played a strong game. They hit me hard and often, while Kennedy held the New Yorks well within control. Rusie was struck on the forehead by a liner in the second inning, but would not leave the game. Umpire Lynch strictly enforced the rule against kicking and as a result the game was not in any way marred by rowdy behavior. The Brooklyn took a lead of two runs in the first inning and were never headed. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score:

New York.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-4
Brooklyn.....2 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-7

Hits—New York 7, Brooklyn 13. Errors—New York 2, Brooklyn 2. Batteries—Rusie and Farrell; Kennedy and Grim.

At Louisville—the biggest crowd ever assembled on the Louisville grounds saw the opening game of the season here this afternoon. The weather was fine and the game ended in favor of the home team. The first ball over the plate was pitched by Mayor Tyler, formerly a crack amateur. Killen, for Pittsburg, could not hold the Louisville down, and in the seventh inning was replaced by Hart. During Killen's occupancy of the box he gave ten men bases. Sugar knocked one of the longest hits ever made on the grounds and made a home run. The bases at the time were empty. Fred Pfeffer played first for Louisville and was given an ovation. Attendance 8,000. The score:

Louisville.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-11
Pittsburg.....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0-2

Hits—Louisville 8, Pittsburg 3. Batteries—Inks and Welch; Killen, Hart and Kinslow.

At St. Louis—the Chicagoans easily outplayed the local team in the opening game to-day, though the loss of the game was largely due to Breitenstein's wildness. Griffith was speedy and deceptive. Anson's men batted hard, ran bases recklessly and fielded cleanly. The local team seemed to have been frightened. Wilcox, Stewart and Ryan made home runs. Attendance 12,300. The score:

St. Louis.....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2-7
Chicago.....1 0 0 0 0 0 0 3-10

Hits—St. Louis 9, Chicago 11. Errors—St. Louis 2, Chicago 5. Batteries—Breitenstein and Peitz and Cooley; Griffith and Kittredge.

Forced Into Bankruptcy.
South Norwalk, April 18.—The plant of the Union Manufacturing company, which was recently forced into bankruptcy, was sold at auction this afternoon to William H. Olmstead of Norwalk for \$38,500. The concern was engaged in the manufacture of cloth.

It is understood that the property was purchased by Olmstead for local capitalists, although he would not say so.

"Trilby" Up to Date.
Most of the American public have read "Trilby," and some of them have seen it as produced on the stage. The funniest version of Du Maurier's great story, however, has been produced by Lew Dockstader, the great American minstrel, who is giving his own idea of Svengali and the other heroes of the novel on the Keith circuit. Dockstader has given up minstrelsy, for the present at least, to play the continuous performance houses, and Mr. Keith has made a great move for the American public in inducing Dockstader to give a humorous picture of the popular in the minstrel novel.

There is No Plot.
Paris, April 18.—It is denied semi-officially that the police or government have had any information regarding a plot against President Faure.

BASEBALL SEASON OPENED.

GOOD WEATHER FAVORED BIG
LEAGUE CLUBS YESTERDAY.

More Than Fourteen Thousand People Were at the Game Between Philadelphia and Baltimore—Twenty Thousand Saw the New York and Brooklyn Game—Chicago Defeats St. Louis Before Thousands of Spectators.

At Baltimore—The champions to-day looked like sure winners until the ninth inning, when the Philadelphia's hampered Esper for six base hits, two of which were doubles, scored five runs and won the game. Esper was injured in the third by a batted ball, but kept at his post. Lack of condition and loss of speed permitted the Philadelphia to touch up his delivery in the last inning. The Baltimore secured a commanding lead in the fourth inning by tallying five runs off of six hits for a total of ten bases, and an error. With the exception of this inning Taylor pitched magnificently. It was an ideal day for baseball. Attendance 14,327. The score:

Baltimore.....0 0 1 5 0 0 0 0-6
Philadelphia 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2-5-7

Hits—Baltimore 9, Philadelphia 16. Errors—Baltimore 1, Philadelphia 2. Batteries—Esper and Robinson; Taylor and Clements.

At Cincinnati—Beautiful weather favored the opening of the League season to-day. The largest crowd in the history of the game for an opening day was present at the opening of the season. Over 13,000 people were present and enthusiasm was at fever heat. Mayor Caldwell opened the season with a speech and tossed the ball to Umpire Emalle. The game was marred by several bad errors on both sides. Dwyer pitched a masterly game to the sixth inning, allowing but one hit in that time. In that inning his arm let down and he retired in favor of Parrott. The score:

Cincinnati.....1 0 1 3 0 1 4 0-10
Cleveland.....1 0 0 0 0 3 1 3 0-8

Hits—Cincinnati 13, Cleveland 13. Errors—Cincinnati 4, Cleveland 4. Batteries—Parrott and Merritt; Sullivan and Zimmer.

At New York—Twenty thousand people saw the opening League championship game at the Polo grounds. The weather was perfect and the crowd enthusiastic. Mayor Strong threw the first ball into the field from the upper tier and the season was officially declared open. The Brooklyn were in far better condition than the New Yorks and played a strong game. They hit Rusie hard and often, while Kennedy held the New Yorks well within control. Rusie was struck on the forehead by a liner in the second inning, but would not leave the game. Umpire Lynch strictly enforced the rule against kicking and as a result the game was not in any way marred by rowdy behavior. The Brooklyn took a lead of two runs in the first inning and were never headed. The game was called at the end of the eighth inning on account of darkness. The score:

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ISRAELITES IN RUSSIA.

A Most Comprehensive Essay Given by Ex-Minister White.

Washington, April 18.—Our late minister to Russia, Prof. Andrew D. White, has contributed to the files of the state department a comprehensive essay on the condition of the Israelites in Russia and the effects of their forced emigration to the United States. Soon after the beginning of the present administration Secretary Gresham sent a dispatch to our minister at St. Petersburg stating that representations were made here that the Russian government was about to enforce an edict against the Jews, which would result in a large emigration of destitute people of that class to the United States, and directing the minister to ascertain and report as speedily as possible the terms of the edict. Mr. White replied that there had been no edict banishing Israelites from Poland, but that old edicts had been recently enforced in various parts of the empire with increased severity.

Mr. White in his report says that there are about 5,000,000 Israelites in Russia forming, it is claimed, more than half the entire Jewish race. These are packed together in the cities and villages of what was formerly Poland, and adjacent governments. In explanation of the question raised abroad as to the strangeness of a nation's wish to expel a people who in other parts of the world have amassed so much wealth, the fact is stated that but a very small fraction of them in Russia are wealthy, few even are in comfortable circumstances. The vast majority are in poverty, and a very considerable part in misery—just on the border of starvation.

Even in the parts of the empire where the Israelites are most free they are not allowed to hold property in land or to take a mortgage on land or to farm land, and of late they have even been to a large extent prevented from living on farms and have been thrown back into the cities and villages.

Jewish manufacturers have at times even under the present reign been crippled by laws or regulations forbidding them to employ Christian workmen, but these are understood to be not now in force. A few Israelites are allowed to become engineers and they are allowed to hold five percent. of the position of army surgeons, but no more. As a rule, also, they are debarred from discharging any public functions. In reference to the claim that the Jewish are restricted because they lend to the peasants at enormous rates Minister White points out that individuals in parts of Russia where no Jews are permitted have made loans at much higher rates. Another charge made against the Jewish treated by Mr. White is the allegation that although Emperor Alexander II. had shown himself more kindly towards the Israelites than had any of his predecessors the proposition of Israelites implicated in the various movements against him, especially in the nihilist movements and in the final plot which led to his assassination was far beyond the numerical proportion of their race in Russia to the entire population. This feeling, says Mr. White, was at the bottom of the cruel persecutions of the Israelites by the peasants just after the death of the late emperor and has much to do with the prejudices of various personages of high influence as well as of the vast mass of the people which still exist.

After viewing other charges against the proscribed people Mr. White sums up by saying that "the whole present condition of things is rather the outcome of a great complicated mass of causes involving racial antipathies, remembrances of financial servitude, vague inherited prejudices, with myths and legends like those of the middle ages."

The present policy regarding the Israelites is driving them out of the country in great masses, principally to the United States and Argentina. Mr. White predicts that the reaction cannot be long deferred.

LEFT HER HUSBAND.

Said She Could Not Live With Him and He Would Be Expected to Search For Her.

South Norwalk, April 18.—Mrs. George McKay, a woman twenty-three years of age, left her husband, a week ago, creating such a sensation in the city, has left her husband, and her present whereabouts are unknown. Mrs. McKay is the daughter of Boardman Burdick, a wealthy citizen, whose residence is near Wilson's Point. Mrs. McKay was prominently known in South Norwalk society, and the news of her disappearance has created a greater sensation. She went away on Monday night, leaving a note for her husband in which she said that she could not live with him. She said that it would be useless for them to look for her for she was going away where she could not be heard from again. Searching parties are out looking for Mrs. McKay. Her husband thinks that she is demitted.

Held Under Heavy Bonds.

Malden, Mass., April 18.—In the district court here to-day George E. Gammons, aged eleven, of Wakefield, was tried for manslaughter in causing the death of Samuel N. Hederquest, last accidentally discharging a rifle last Saturday night, the latter dying shortly after the accident. Gammons was held in \$6,000 for trial on the 27th, bail being furnished.

Buildings Thrown Down.

Vienna, April 18.—There was another severe earthquake shock at Laibach a few minutes before 6 o'clock this evening. Several buildings, which had been unsettled by previous shocks, were thrown to the ground. The wet weather and the scantiness and poorness of the food have caused fever and dysentery among the families who are camping outside the town. Many children have died, and the sick are numbered by the score.

BLOWN UP BY DYNAMITE.

A Terrible Accident Happened and One Man Will Die.

Waterbury, Vt., April 18.—A terrible accident occurred at Jonesville, a few miles from Waterbury to-day. Several dynamite cartridges exploded, fatally injuring Henry Gosslyn, and badly mangled Charles Silman. The injured men were brought to Waterbury, where their wounds were dressed. The last seen of the injured men by the remainder of the gang they were working cartridges beside a fire. It is thought that one of the injured men dropped a cap in the fire, which resulted in twelve cartridges exploding.

Gosslyn was thrown forty feet in the air. His injuries are internal. The men were employed by the Central Vermont railroad in blasting huge rocks on the bank of the road. Twelve men were employed, but none of the others were injured. Gosslyn was foreman.

The injured men were taken to St. Albans hospital and Gosslyn was taken to the hospital. Late this evening he was alive. Silman, whose leg and nose were broken, will recover.

South Norwalk Fire.

South Norwalk, April 18.—The two story dwelling owned by T. L. Fitch, near the railroad track, was damaged to the extent of about \$500 this afternoon by fire. The sparks from a passing train on the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroad set the shingles on fire.

DEFENDERS' CREW AT WORK.

Captain Haft in Charge of the Men of the Colonia.

New York, April 18.—Twenty-five of the crew who will sail the Defender went to work at 8:30 this morning at Tebo's dry dock in South Brooklyn, fitting out the Colonia. Captain Haft is in charge of the men.

"We are going to try to get the Colonia ready for sea by May 1," he said. "The only thing came to-day, and I'm just getting them broken in. We shall use the Colonia as a training ship, until the Defender is ready. We expect to cruise around the sound, and shall probably not go very far away from New York. The Colonia will be in racing trim at once."

The men came from Deer Isle, Me., and reached New York by the Fall River line. Captain Haft said he did not know when the Defender would be ready for him, but he proposed to have his crew in condition for her when she arrived.

MUST SHOW OBEDIENCE.

The People of Cuba Called Upon to Strictly Obey the Laws.

Santiago de Cuba, April 18.—General Martinez de Campos this afternoon sailed on the Villa Verde for Manzanillo. Before sailing he issued a proclamation declaring the strict enforcement of military law and calling upon all citizens to show their obedience and loyalty.

A special proclamation was addressed to the people of the province of Santiago de Cuba. It says that the troops will be held to the strictest discipline and will not disturb peaceful citizens. It offers pardon to all insurgents except the leaders. While not threatening to punish those who sell or send provisions to the insurgents, General Campos demands that every citizen shall report to the regular troops the whereabouts of any insurgents as far as he may know them. He reiterates his well known opinions as to the advisability of the reforms recently approved by the Spanish cortes and promises that changes shall be made as soon as practicable.

COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

New Members Elected at the Meeting—Fellows of the State Society Chosen.

At the annual meeting of the New Haven County Medical society held at the New Haven house yesterday, the following physicians were elected to membership: George H. Bebe, M. D., Guilford; Robert H. McNair, M. D., Daniel A. Jones, M. D., and William Wurtemburg, M. D., New Haven. A paper on "Public Hygiene" was read by Mrs. Lucy A. Peckham M. D. The question for discussion was, "The Modern management of Natural Labor," and was opened by Drs. Fleischner and B. Austin Cheney. Dr. Beckwith and others continued the discussion.

After the discussion a sumptuous dinner was served. At the afternoon session the following members were chosen fellows of the state society: A. W. Marsh of Westville and E. W. Pierce of Meriden.

Their Failure Posted.

New Orleans, April 18.—The failure of McElroy & Co., the cotton brokers, was posted in the cotton exchange to-day. They were heavily on the short side of the market and the recent advance in prices forced them to the wall.

Voted to Remain Out.

Woonsocket, R. I., April 18.—The seventy striking weavers at the Waterford No. 1 mill, who are employed by the Riverside Worsted company, and who struck April 19, refusing to work under the price list, which was a cent lower than the price paid by these same concern at its mills in Olneyville, this morning voted to remain out and not accept work under old price list. The strikers heard the report to-night. The cotton spinners at Blackstone this evening voted to remain out of the Blackstone cotton mill to-morrow. They called upon the superintendent to-day and asked to remain out Friday, but he replied that the mill would be run as usual. Hence the action of the union, which was in accordance with the action taken at a meeting of the New England Mule Spinners' union several weeks since, which voted to have the members of the union stay out on Patriots' day.

SHARP QUESTIONS ASKED.

AN OPEN LETTER TO PRESIDENT CLEVELAND PUBLISHED.

Ex-Congressman Bryan Says That the President is the Acknowledged Leader of the Gold Standard Advocates and He Then Asks Some Pertinent Questions of the Executive.

Omaha, April 18.—The World-Herald publishes an open letter from its editor, ex-Congressman Bryan, to President Cleveland, in part as follows:

"Since you secured the unconditional repeal of the Sherman law you have very properly taken the place so long held by the author of that law, Senator Sherman, and are now the acknowledged leader of the gold-standard advocates of the United States, both democrats and republicans, and to you therefore, the people naturally look for a plain presentation of the argument in favor of sound money, as you understand sound money, or at least for an intelligent definition of sound money. What do you mean by the phrase 'sound money'?"